

A SLIGHT HITCH

Occurs in the Negotiation of the Peace Terms with Spain

PRESIDENT AND CAMBON IN CONFERENCE

Yesterday Afternoon, Which was Inconclusive—All Parties Pledged to the Strictest Secrecy Regarding the Points that Were Under Discussion—Spain has Either Made a Counter Proposition, or a Request for a Fuller Statement in Detail Upon Some of the Heads of the President's Note—Meanwhile War Operations are Being Pressed Vigorously.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—After a conference on the peace question, lasting for just an hour this afternoon, between the President and M. Cambon, the French ambassador, the latter acting as the representative of Spain, Secretary Day emerged from the white house and announced that to-day's conference was inconclusive; wherefore the parties to it had agreed to say nothing publicly as to what had occurred.

The secretary did not appear to be discouraged as he made this statement, though he admitted that no time had been set for another conference. From this it is gathered that the long expected answer of the Spanish government to the President's note upon being received had turned out to be just as it was expected, either a counter-proposition or a request for a fuller statement in detail upon some of the heads of the President's note.

Up to the middle of the afternoon it was stated by all parties concerned that the Spanish answer had not been received, that the only formal note that had come to hand was one from the Madrid cabinet to M. Cambon, asking for information upon some points that were not clear to the Spanish mind. However, just after 3 o'clock, the secretary of the French embassy, M. Thiebaut, called at the state department and arranged with Secretary Day for a meeting between the President and the ambassador as soon as possible.

The meeting was set for 3:45 o'clock, and Secretary Day was at the white house in season, but was obliged to wait about ten minutes for the French ambassador. As already stated, after conferring having been unable to reach a conclusion as to the acceptance by Spain of the peace conditions laid down by the President, and binding themselves to the strictest secrecy as to the proceedings until further progress had been made. Thus it is practically assured in advance that any attempt to state what occurred at to-day's meeting at the white house will be nothing more than pure guess work.

And the War Goes on.

Meantime, in consonance with the declared purpose of the President at the beginning of the outbreak, this conference is not operating to restrain military operations in any degree. Orders went out to-day for a conference of leaders of the regiments to accompany General Wade to Porto Rico and within twenty-four hours some of the troops for this expedition will be boarding transports at Newport News. It is felt that even should an armistice be declared before these troops see active service at the front, it will be beneficial for them to have made the trip, for otherwise there was danger of the morale of the troops being destroyed through their craving to get away from the big concentration camps, and at least see the shores of Cuba or Porto Rico. Profiting by its last experience, General Wade's expedition is going to be the most complete in details of any that have yet left our shores and the soldiers will be protected in their health and comfort to the utmost degree.

Secretary Alger has himself conducted an inquiry into the conditions that led up to the fearful experience of the wounded soldiers who returned to the United States on the Concho, and he has taken the necessary steps to prevent a repetition of the bad management exhibited in that case. Thus there may be some delay in getting the troops away with General Wade in view of the determination to have everything ship shape before the men are on board, and as the transportation department was taken somewhat by surprise by the suddenly announced decision of the secretary of war to start this expedition some days may elapse before the necessary transports can be gathered at the ports of transportation.

FORMAL PEACE

May not be Concluded for Three Months. The Methods That may be Employed in the Conclusion of the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3.—On the assumption that peace is near at hand, some attention is being given to the steps by which this may be brought about formally, and the measures necessary to be adopted immediately afterwards. It is said to be not at all improbable that the preliminaries leading up to the signature of the treaty of peace may consume fully three months, so that it may be well along towards the legal date of the assembly of congress before the President will be prepared to submit a peace treaty to the senate. This allowance of time is rather moderate than excessive. We were two years, from 1781 to 1783, in arranging a peace with Great Britain to terminate the revolutionary war. In the case of the Chinese war it was several months before the commissioners were able to perfect the treaty of Shimoda, which terminated that war. It does not follow from this that an actual state of war will prevail during this interval of three months, for as a matter of fact hostilities will terminate within a very few days after Spain has notified the United States government of her acceptance of the terms laid down in the President's note of last Saturday. The military establishment, however, must be maintained during that time, and many acts performed that are alien to actual warfare.

It is expected here that the Spanish pledge to accept the broad conditions

report to Brigadier General Fred. Grant immediately upon his arrival, and the regiment will go with General Grant's detachment to Porto Rico.

The action of the war department in sending the Fifth Illinois to the front, has caused much comment in the camp. The reason for this action is not stated here. The rivalry among the regiments remaining here to be included in the next order to move is becoming highly interesting. The officers of each regiment are bringing all possible pressure to bear on the war department and the officials will doubtless have much trouble in making their selections. Senators, representatives who are supposed to have influence with the war department, are being called upon to help the regiments of their states. One regiment is said to have sent out during the last twenty-four hours over 200 telegrams asking influence.

THAT PHILIPPINE PROBLEM

Becoming More and More Involved—May Be Necessary to Expel the Insurgents From the Vicinity of Manila.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3.—An interesting question and one of vital importance to the administration is the attitude to be assumed by the United States toward the Philippine insurgents in the event that we reach an agreement for the suspension of hostilities with Spain.

It is stipulated in our peace terms that United States military forces shall occupy and establish a military form of government over the city of Manila and the bay, with the surrounding territory. This involves an immediate surrender of the Spanish forces, not to Aguinaldo, but to General Merritt, and there is some apprehension that the insurgents will resist this very bitterly, and it will be necessary to expel them forcibly from the territory desired. Beyond this, it is said in some quarters that, pending the decision of the peace commissioners as to the future of the Philippines, the United States will be morally bound to maintain the status quo in the islands at large. In other words, having deprived Spain of the means of resisting the onslaughts of the insurgents, it has been urged that the United States would be bound to prevent the latter from continuing their warfare.

There is a lack of information in Washington on many important points as to the conditions in the Philippines. For instance, it is not known even approximately how extensive the revolutionary movement has been through the vast group of 1,200 islands, and among the large population, and made to aggregate between eight million and fifteen million. If the revolutionary movement is as extensive as is supposed, very many of the islands, the task presented to the United States military and naval authorities will be one of great magnitude in the event that it is decided to be incumbent upon us not to restore Spanish sovereignty where it has been lost, but to prevent its overthrow in sections where it is still supreme, and to prevent excesses and outrages at the hands of the insurgents.

FIRST WEST VIRGINIA

Included in General Wade's Provisional Division for Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—The following regiments have been designated to constitute General Wade's provisional division for service in Porto Rico: First North Carolina, First New Hampshire, First New Jersey, Second Texas, First Maine, Fourth Missouri, First Alabama, First Vermont, First West Virginia, First Kentucky, Third Tennessee, Twenty-second New York, First Arkansas, Fifty-second Iowa, Third Virginia, First Delaware and First Maryland.

Retreating from Typhoid.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3.—In accordance with an order issued by the war department last night, the regiments of the second division at Camp Alger prepared to move to-day. At noon the regiments of the third brigade, First Rhode Island, Second Tennessee and Third Missouri, were on the march in the direction of Manassas, Va. The brigade, consisting of the Twenty-second Kansas, Third New York and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana, started at 2 o'clock. The Seventh Illinois and Fourth Missouri were ordered to move an hour later. The division will march nine miles to-day to Burke Station. To-morrow it will march seven miles, arriving near Manassas the third day. The first division will follow as soon as mule teams can return from Manassas. While it is agreed that the cause of the removal of the camp was the typhoid epidemic, it is not known whether the neighborhood of Manassas is to be made a permanent camp site; or whether the troops will finally go to some other point.

Forty-eight cases of typhoid have been reported since yesterday afternoon.

Health of the Cuban Army.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The following bulletin was posted at the war department at 1:10 this morning:

"SANTIAGO DE CUBA."

"Via Hayti, Cuba, 3, 1898. "Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C.

"Santiago report for August second: Total sick, 4,299; total fever, 3,033; new cases, 549; cases of fever returned to duty, 705.

(Signed) "SHAFER," "Major General Commanding."

Tried to Land Food Supplies.

KEY WEST, Fla., August 3, 12 m.—The Norwegian steamer Franklin, of about five hundred tons, bound from Vera Cruz, with a cargo of food supplies was captured by the converted yacht Silen on Monday, off Francis Key, near Calbarien, and was brought here to-day by a prize crew under command of Lieutenant Littlefield. She had already landed a portion of her cargo when caught.

ick Soldiers.

ATLANTA, Ga., August 3.—One hundred and sixty-six sick soldiers brought from the camp at Tampa, Fla., were landed at Fort McPherson to-day by Major Tyler, with his hospital train. Nearly every man aboard the train had typhoid fever and was unable to rise from his berth, and with a few exceptions every man on the train was carried on a stretcher to his ward in the hospital.

The Texas in Fair Condition.

NEW YORK, August 3.—The battleship Texas was placed in dry dock at the navy yard to-day. An examination of her shows that except for a slight dent in her keel, made by striking a coral reef off Dry Tortugas, she is in very fair condition. It is thought the Texas will remain at the navy yard for about one month.

Gen. Grant Embarked.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., August 3.—The first detachment of the Third brigade, First army corps, in command of Brigadier General Fred. D. Grant, embarked late to-night on the transport Hudson, for Porto Rico, and will be on duty in the morning the Hudson will

steam out of Hampton Roads. The troops on board are six companies of the First Kentucky regiment, in command of Colonel Castleman. Before they went aboard the vessel the soldiers were paid off.

SPLIT IN TEXAS

Democracy—Two Reports of the Committee on Resolutions—Bailey Wants to Declare Against "Colonial Expansion." May Be Defeated.

GALVESTON, Texas, August 3.—The Democratic state convention met to-day and accepted the report of the credentials committee and installed permanent officers. J. W. Blake, of Mexico, was made permanent chairman. The resolutions committee was not ready to report and an adjournment was taken until 8:30. There will be two reports, one favored by Senator Chilton, in favor of the expansion, the other by Congressman Bailey, against expansion and the Nicaraguan canal. The report of the committee on platform relating to national affairs is as follows:

1.—That we endorse in every particular the platform adopted by the national Democratic convention at Chicago in 1896.

2.—We denounce the Republican party for the passage of the Dingley tariff.

3.—The war must not obscure the money question.

4.—We denounce the revenue bill passed by the Republican party for the gross inequality therein in both the tax imposed and the exemptions made.

5.—Congratulate the country on its American sailors and soldiers.

6.—We will support the President in conducting the war.

7.—We favor the generous development of the American navy.

8.—We favor the construction and control of the Nicaragua canal by the United States.

9.—That we favor the carrying out of the letter and spirit of the resolutions under which we intervened in Cuba and we insist that the Cubans shall be permitted to establish an independent government of their own; but in the event that the people of that island shall hereafter desire to be annexed to this country and the terms of the annexation can be satisfactorily arranged between the two governments we will annex Cuba as a part of the territory of the United States.

10.—We favor the acquisition of Porto Rico and all its Spanish possessions in the western hemisphere.

11.—That we reaffirm our faith in the Monroe doctrine and oppose the annexation or continued retention of the Philippine islands or any territory upon the eastern hemisphere.

12.—That we oppose any increase in the standing army and 13 declares for Bryan in 1900.

As a substitute for clauses 9 and 10, Congressman Bailey offered the following: We believe that a colonial policy is contrary to the theory of this government; and we are opposed to the acquisition of any territory inhabited by a people who are capable of self-government to the basic principles of our republic.

We are opposed also, to the acquisition of any territory, the government or control of which will necessitate an increase in the standing army of the United States.

We reaffirm the declaration of Thomas Jefferson that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; and we are opposed to the establishment of any government anywhere by the United States without the consent of the people to be governed.

Final action on Bailey's resolution has not been taken. The indications are that it will be defeated.

Governor Culberson and ex-Governor Hogg, oppose Bailey's resolutions.

INDIANA REPUBLICANS.

The Platform Sound on the War, Tariff and Money Question.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., August 3.—The Republicans of Indiana completed the organization of their state convention this afternoon and adjourned until to-morrow, when nominations will be made. United States Senator Charles W. Fairbanks was made permanent chairman. The platform heartily endorses every act of the present national administration, praises the soldiers and sailors of the present war and upon the war question says: "While we sincerely deplore the necessity of war, we believe the President and congress acted wisely in demanding the complete withdrawal of Spanish sovereignty from the island of Cuba and in proceeding to enforce the demand with the military and naval power of the government."

The subject of territorial extension is not directly treated, but referred to as follows: "Realizing the mighty future of wealth, prosperity and duty which is even now upon us, we favor the extension of American trade; the reformation of the consular service accordingly; the encouragement by all legitimate means of the American merchant marine; the creation of a navy as powerful as our commerce shall be extensive and the public defense and security and the establishment of coaling stations and naval rendezvous wherever necessary."

"We most heartily approve the wisdom of the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands as a wise measure and recommend the early construction of the Nicaragua canal under the immediate direction and exclusive control of the United States government, the importance and necessity of the canal having been emphasized by recent events connected with the present war with Spain."

Following is the financial plank: "The Republicans of Indiana are unreservedly for sound money and are therefore opposed to the heresy to which the Democratic party is wedded—of the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1—which we regard as absolutely certain to debase our money and destroy our private and public credit and cause general business disaster."

"We recognize the necessity of comprehensive and enlightened monetary legislation and we believe that the declaration in the St. Louis national platform for the maintenance of all our forms of money should be given the vitality of money law and the money of the American people should be made like all its institutions—the best in the world."

The tariff plank is as follows: "We reaffirm our belief in the doctrine of reciprocity and protection to American labor and home industries and condemn the Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only as unsound and unsuited to the best interests of the country; a doctrine whose falsity has been demonstrated by our experience under the Wilson revenue bill that plunged the country into commercial and financial distress, from which it is fast recovering since the change from that Democratic policy."

Jewell Wants Funds.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., August 3.—Miss Jennie Schley, of this city, who left Paris about two weeks ago for Madrid on a peace mission, to-day called her father, John Schley, from Lisbon, Portugal, for funds to enable her to return to Paris.

SPANISH COLORING

Given to the News Sent out from Havana.

SOME REPORTED CONFLICTS

Between American Troops and Spanish Forces in Matanzas, in Which the Former are Said to have had ten Men Killed.

The Free Kitchen in Havana Interesting—The "Union Constitucional" Breathes Heavily in Trying to Jolly up the Cause of Spain in Cuba—More Honest than Discretion.

HAVANA, Aug. 3.—The German cruiser Geier has arrived here from Vera Cruz, Mexico. She had on board a prominent German, Herr Gustave Bock, well known here in business and other circles. As the Geier passed Cabanas fortress she played a German march.

The French cruiser D'Estaling is expected at Sagua La Grande.

A French steamer, the Manoubia, was captured last Saturday at noon off Imbabela-Sagua and was taken to Key West by American ships.

A Spanish report says that at noon on Saturday last an American warship fired on the Punta Maya, Matanzas, battery, after the battery had opened fire on the warship, which is said to have withdrawn for a time and to have returned with another ship. The two vessels, it appears, fired eight shots at the battery, which were answered by twenty shots from the shore guns, whereupon the ships are alleged to have withdrawn. It is said that only one Spanish artilleryman was wounded.

During the evening of Saturday last only one American ship was in sight from Matanzas.

It is announced from the palace that on Saturday morning last the plantation of Precioso province of Matanzas, was attacked by a force of infantry and cavalry under the American flag. It is added that a squadron of Spanish cavalry from the plantation of Domosmos, "assisted in routing the Americans," who are said to have left ten men killed on the field. The Spaniards, according to the reports had two men badly wounded. In the provinces of Havana and Matanzas recently there have been several unimportant skirmishes between Spanish forces and bands of insurgents. An insurgent force, under the leadership of Camelo, opened fire on Thursday last on San Nicolas, but was seemingly repulsed by the garrison after a short period of firing.

The insurgents are also announced to have attacked Gamarraga, defended by a fort, in the province of Santa Clara, for the purpose of capturing cattle that were pasturing there. The Spanish version of the affair says the insurgents were driven off after an exchange of shots which lasted ten minutes.

The free kitchens here have distributed about 17,000 rations during the last two days. It is estimated that about 13,000 persons are being fed daily from charitable sources. The municipality contributes \$4,000 monthly to the charitable funds. From to-day on about 18,000 rations will be distributed daily.

The Union Constitucional in an editorial yesterday said the Spanish temperament, additionally excited by the tropical heat, scars in a moment to the highest pitch of enthusiasm or sinks to the most exaggerated point of depression. In explanation, the paper remarks that the shout of "everyone help himself" will demoralize the army here as much as the cry that everything is lost. Continuing, the paper advises the people not to give way before the alarming statements of the pessimists, asserting that nothing is lost as yet, as the Americans have not yet found a strong insurgent organization existing in Cuba, where the people, it is further pointed out, "hate the rebels, revolution and anarchy, which are the elements desirous of representing this beautiful country."

Thereupon the Union Constitucional says: "If the United States sincerely wishes this country to be prosperous and to enjoy peace, it will find in Spain's sovereignty the most satisfactory elements to bring such a state of affairs about. We are convinced as to the impossibility of discovering any thing favorable among the separatists. Besides, Spain has not yet surrendered and still possesses sufficient elements to keep up the struggle. However, if the peace rumors are confirmed, Spain is still in a condition to make an honorable treaty of peace, we repeat once more that Spanish sovereignty over this island will not be lost, and that the Spanish flag will continue to wave over this land, discovered and civilized by our Spanish ancestors. At the last moment the army and the people will do their sacred and patriotic duty."

In a second editorial, the Union Constitucional calls upon the people to resist to the utmost, saying that even if Spain is routed here, it will be only "an accident, a detail, and a misfortune." The paper then says: "Even if Spain is smashed here on the island of Cuba, and its inhabitants are deserted, owing to the treason of some of the Cubans and the immense power of the great republic, which wants to appear humane, but which is a hundred times more inhuman and cruel than it is to the territory, they will never be able to reduce Spain to impotence or appear less barbarous among nations."

Cavalry in Cuba to go North.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—All the troops of cavalry with Shafter's army and the light companies of Roosevelt's Rough Riders have been ordered to proceed to Montauk Point, L. I., for encampment. General Shafter has been directed to use all the transport facilities he can command and to send the troops north as rapidly as possible. The regular cavalry with Shafter comprises eight companies each of the First, Third, Sixth Ninth and Tenth cavalry, all dismounted, and four mounted troops of the Second cavalry.

What's a Mixure?

LINCOLN, Neb., August 3.—The fusion forces of Nebraska to-day selected the following ticket after twenty-four hours' deliberation: Governor, William A. Poynter, of Boone county; lieutenant governor, E. A. Gilbert, of York; secretary of state, William F. Porter, of Merrick; auditor, John F. Cornell, of Richardson; treasurer, John B. McCreve, of Red Willow; superintendent of public instruction, William R. Jackson, of Holt; land commissioner, Jacob V. Wolfe, of Lancaster; attorney general, Constantin J. Smyth, of Douglas. All are Populists but the lieutenant governor, who is a free silver Republican, and the attorney general, a Democrat. The Democrats sent the following to Colonel W. J. Bryan, Jacksonville, Fla.: "The Democrats of Nebraska, in convention assembled, instruct me to send hearty greeting and pledge the united

efforts to make the gallant colonel of the Third the future commander-in-chief."

The platform adopted by the Populists this morning does not differ greatly on the leading planks from that of the Democrats.

RAIN, WIND, LIGHTNING

Do Great Damage at Statesville and vicinity—On Hops Grown Down, and one Destroyed by Lightning—Masonic Temple Shattered.

STATESVILLE, W. Va., August 3.—A terrific wind and electrical storm passed over this section this afternoon, about 3 o'clock and did a great deal of damage. The water fell in torrents and in a few minutes after it started the small streams, which had been almost dry before, were like raging rivers and were sweeping everything before them. The path of the storm seems to have been but a couple of miles in width and the damage is confined to about that much territory, although there was a heavy rain on both sides of the river for a number of miles.

In the old fields there were a number of rigs blown down and several were struck by lightning. Just back of the city a tank belonging to the Carolina oil company was struck and was totally destroyed with about fifty barrels of oil. The roof of the Masonic temple was being repaired and the rain was so heavy that it passed through two floors, and destroyed a large amount of clothing for Ike Simon. All the plastering in the building is ruined. The loss to the building and occupants will amount to over \$2,000.

TERRIFIC ELECTRICAL STORM

Strikes Philadelphia—Shatters the Heaviest in the City's History.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 3.—The excessive heat of the last three weeks or more culminated to-day in one of the most terrific electrical storms that has ever visited this city. The rainfall was the heaviest in the history of the local weather bureau. In one hour and three quarters five and four tenths inches of rain fell. The heaviest rainfall of 5.1-5 inches in twenty-four hours, about twelve years ago. There was a most continuous flash of lightning and many flag poles and buildings in nearly every section of the city were struck, causing several small fires and doing great damage. Telegraph and telephone service throughout the city was practically at a standstill for several hours. The cellars and first floors of hundreds of business houses and dwellings were flooded. In the basements of the city hall and police office the water rose to such a depth that the fires under the boilers were extinguished.

The basements of Gimbel Brothers and Wanamaker, two of the largest department stores in the city, were flooded and heavy damage has been done.

The street car service was practically at a standstill. Many of the streets are flooded to the depth of two and three feet. The storm caused in this vicinity also suffered severely and nearly all trains up to 2 o'clock were behind their schedule.

Peter Schell, aged twenty-eight years, was drowned in the cellar of his home at Twenty-third and Christian streets. He was working in the cellar removing some of his property, when he was caught by a sudden rise in the water. Before he could reach the stairway the water had risen to the first floor and he was drowned.

One of the large oil tanks of the Atlantic refining company at Gibson's Point in the lower end of the city, was struck by lightning and entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$30,000. A number of houses were overcome by the heat while fighting the fire, but they were soon revived.

THE CONCHO SCANDAL.

The Responsibility for the Unfit Condition of the Transport.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3.—Colonel Charles H. Heyl, of the inspector general's office, has returned to Washington from New York, where he went at the direction of Secretary Alger, to make an examination to fix the responsibility of the official who sent the transport Concho to New York from Santiago in an unfit condition for carrying the sick and wounded. Colonel Heyl reported verbally to Secretary Alger the result of his inquiry, but refused to talk for publication.

Later in the day, however, the secretary made the following statement concerning the Concho, as well as the Seneca, which reached New York about two weeks ago, after suffering many privations owing, it is alleged, to the unfit condition of the vessels:

At the time they left Santiago, the general desire of convalescents to come home doubtless overpowered both ships. The lighters that went with General Shafter's fleet were lost on the way. Two tons of lighters were subsequently sent, which were also lost, and it was impossible to get supplies ashore, except through the boats from the ships and those supplied by the navy. Later on a lighter was furnished by the navy, which was the only one there for many days. On account of the great number of sick and wounded, which was in excess of what had been anticipated, there was no doubt much privation and suffering, especially among the sick, at Santiago.

The captains of the Seneca and Concho did not report to General Shafter, nor to Quartermaster Humphrey that they needed water. Had they done so, of course, it would have been provided. Then also a large number of civilians have been given over to the soldiers. No recurrence of such conditions will be possible hereafter and no one regrets more than the secretary of war that anything of the kind should have happened. The general commanding the army, the surgeon general and the quartermaster and commissary departments have done the best they could, but unforeseen circumstances named above prevented that otherwise would have been furnished."

Secretary Alger is determined that no further trouble of the kind shall occur, if in his power to prevent it, and has sent telegrams to General Shafter at Santiago and to the commanding general at Manila and Porto Rico giving explicit instructions how to guard against such trouble in the future.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Ohio, showers in the early morning, followed by fair, light to fresh westerly winds.

For Pennsylvania, thunder showers, clearing at night; cooler on the lake; fresh to brisk westerly winds, becoming northwesterly.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schenck, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	76	2 p. m.	81
9 a. m.	82	4 p. m.	79
12 m.	82	Weather	Change

DIED.

PHILIP, On Wednesday, August 3, 1898, at 8:45 p. m., EARNESTING M. PHILIP, in her 60th year.

Funeral notice hereafter.